

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

EAGLE THEATRE—MIGHTY DOLLAR.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OXYGEN.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES.
BROADWAY THEATRE—DANIELS.
BOWERY THEATRE—LOVE AND WON.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—WAX FIGURES.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FISK DOMINOS.
PARK THEATRE—CAUSSED THEATRICALS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KTE.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERTS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VAUDEVILLE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VAUDEVILLE.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VAUDEVILLE.
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—VAUDEVILLE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be clear and cool, growing gradually warmer.

FERNANDINA, Fla., loudly protests against the report that she has the yellow fever.

WILLIAM M. TWEED will, it is expected, make his appearance to-day in the City Hall, before the Aldermen's investigating committee. It is exceedingly probable that he will respectfully decline to tell his interesting story.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES of the late Ben De Bar, who for so many years as actor and manager filled so large a place in the theatrical world of the United States, will be found in other columns. They are from the pen of a gentleman who knew him intimately for more than a quarter of a century.

IT BEGINS TO LOOK as if we shall have to build a large addition to the insane asylums this year. The proceedings of our Communists last Saturday evening read more like the ravings of a set of men in Bedlam than anything else. Sensible workmen men of course have nothing to do with persons who ought to be in straitjackets.

VICAR GENERAL QUINN'S views on the public school question contain nothing new except, possibly, that he seems to have given up the idea of obtaining a division of the school fund. Catholics, he says, must support their own denominational schools. Coming from an official so high in his Church this expression of opinion is significant and ought to allay the fears of many timid people.

PHILADELPHIA, now that the Governors have gone, or are about to go, has become excited over the little Ohio boy supposed to be Charles Ross. A couple of thousand persons yesterday escorted the child to the Ross residence, and almost tore it down in their eagerness to see him. Mr. Ross declares the boy not to be his; but his neighbors insist that he is, and it is not improbable that Mr. Ross may be forced to take him to satisfy them. Philadelphia ought to put him in the Exhibition until something better comes along.

THE STRIKE OF THE NEWARK HATTERS is an instance where workmen in attempting to injure their employer really injure themselves. Their employer had made a contract to fill a large order, and at the present time, when the margin of profit in all branches of manufactures is so small, he undoubtedly did so on the basis of wages then paid. To demand higher rates before the order was filled was in all probability to blot out the profit and, it may be, bankrupt him. Workmen in striking should sometimes remember these things.

THE ACTION OF THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in attempting to regulate the operations of the coal companies shows that the miners are not the only troublesome persons in the coal regions. If the facts are as reported in our despatches this morning the railroad company has certainly committed a very great outrage, not only upon the workmen and the owners, but also upon the consumers. When railroad companies act in this way they must not be surprised at propositions to place them under government control.

MR. DEFREES, the PUBLIC PRINTER at Washington, seems to be earnestly striving to reform the many abuses in the administration of that costly branch of the public service. When the old corrupt system of doing the government printing at private establishments was abolished Mr. Defrees was selected by Mr. Lincoln for the position he now holds, and the good work he has already accomplished shows the wisdom of his appointment by the President. His order, some time ago, that the government office must not be regarded as an almshouse or a political asylum, has been supplemented by a notification to Congressmen that they must not interfere with his appointments. This is a new departure in the government printing business and in the line of civil service reform.

LONG-WINDED CONGRESSMEN, lawyers, and other gabby persons ought to see in the fate of one Blennan, elsewhere reported, an awful warning. Blennan was a ship's cook, a terrible talker, or, according to some, a terrible swearer, and in the middle of one of his profane monologues over a stubborn fire his jaws suddenly struck and they have been in that condition since. The captain of the ship on which he sailed says that he was swearing at the time he was suddenly cut short, and superstitious people will perhaps see in his affliction something like direct interposition of Providence. The case is, altogether, a very curious one. The theory that lockjaw can be produced by too much talk is disproved by our experience of Congress. That the Lord who holds the universe in His hand should show His power by operating on the jaw of a ship's cook when so many more conspicuous subjects are around loose is hardly probable.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

At a time when so large a portion of our people are idle or but half employed, when some important branches of industry are arrested and all others with the single exception of agriculture languish, it is too obvious that the most urgent want of the country is enlarged markets. Our manufacturers of metals, fabrics and implements have produced more than they can sell, and would gladly produce up to their full capacity if new markets were opened to take off the existing surplus and the results of larger production. They would willingly employ the artisans whose families need fuel, shelter and bread if they were able to dispose of the products of their establishments. What our stagnant industries need is markets, and even the growth of the domestic markets depends on increased foreign sales of our productions. The domestic market is formed by the ability of our own people to purchase and consume, which is in proportion to their earnings. When our laborers earn wages they can buy commodities, and such an enlargement of the foreign market as would give them full employment would have a double effect in promoting the sale of goods. Our establishments would produce to meet both the increased foreign demand and the increased domestic demand.

But how are better foreign markets to be acquired? The free trade doctrinaires say by abolishing our tariff system and opening our own markets without restriction to all the world. They have been preaching this doctrine for a long time without any practical result, and that kind of preaching might be equally fruitless for the next ten years. The interests opposed to it are too powerful to succumb to "the foolishness of preaching." Nor is there any certainty that free trade would give us the markets we want. Take Cuba, for example. By abolishing the duty on sugar we should put money in the pockets of the Cuban planters, and Spain might continue the enormous duty on flour levied for the purpose of giving that market to her own grain growers in the Peninsula. But if we could make a reciprocity treaty securing the free admission of our products into Cuba in exchange for the free admission of her sugar into the United States both parties would be benefited and we should gain a valuable foreign market. In like manner, if we should simply abolish our duties on wheat and lumber we should fling away the means of acquiring an important market in Canada. We must not give her our market without gaining hers in exchange. We must not leave her at liberty to shut out our productions by a protective tariff. Even England, the great free trade country, has extended her commerce by numerous reciprocity treaties, the progeny of the treaty with France negotiated in 1860 by Mr. Cobden, her great free trade apostle. France is a protectionist country, and her market could have been secured for British products only by treaty. The effect was so beneficial to France that after the war Thiers, though a lifelong and decided protectionist, had to yield to the public voice and continue the treaty. The market it secured for France was one of the means of her marvelous recuperation after the war. The number of reciprocity treaties made since 1860 is stated to be between fifty and sixty.

Our government, in attempting to acquire foreign markets, ought, for the present, to direct its efforts chiefly to this Continent. These markets naturally belong to us by geographical proximity and should be ours by other titles. We manufacture nearly all the articles of which they are large consumers. There is no likelihood that the American countries south of us will manufacture for themselves. The practical monopoly which England has so long had of their markets can be taken from her now that our manufactures equal many of hers in quality and cheapness. All that is yet needed is that we open our markets to them as England has opened hers. They must be able to sell to us in order that they may buy of us. The great source of the wealth of Great Britain is the ability she has possessed to supply new countries which produce only raw materials with manufactured goods at cheaper rates than any rival. We have so gained upon her that in large classes of articles she no longer possesses that advantage. She continues to exclude us from those markets only in virtue of her wiser commercial policy. By buying from the South American countries as well as selling to them she enables them to pay for her goods and enables the ships engaged in that trade to get cargoes both ways, thereby diminishing the cost of freight on her exports. This difference in freight is now the only circumstance that enables her to undersell us in the South American markets. Cotton goods of an equal quality are a trifle cheaper in Boston than they are in Liverpool; but the Liverpool shipper can deliver them in any Mexican or South American port at about half the freight charges, and therefore holds the market. A Boston ship freighted with a cargo of cotton goods is likely to come back in ballast and must make the whole expense of the voyage on what she takes out. But when we come to have reciprocity treaties with those countries, enabling them to pay in their own products, we can not only command their trade but find employment for our shipping in becoming their carriers. By such treaties life would be infused into our debilitated industries.

The beginning should be made by a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. This is the place to begin, because Canada is our nearest and most prosperous neighbor; because her trade would be of more value to us than that of any other country on the American continent, and because public attention on both sides of the frontier has so long been occupied with this subject that everything is ripe for the negotiation. Canada needs our market even more than we need hers, and with the history of the former reciprocity treaty as a monitor against particular dangers to be avoided three or four fair-minded commissioners on each side should be able to make an equitable and satisfactory arrangement. The chief defect of the former treaty was its failure to provide for the free exchange of anything but raw products. A

few years after it went into operation Canada raised her duties on manufactured goods, which caused complaint and irritation in all our manufacturing towns near the border, and especially in Buffalo, which has a chronic jealousy of Canada lest the Welland Canal should injure the grain trade of that important port. An industrious clamor was kept up against the treaty, founded on the altered tariff of Canada, which excluded our manufactures, and intensified by her open sympathy with the rebellion, which made her territory a safe place of refuge for Confederate plotters. In consequence of the feeling thus aroused notice was promptly given by Mr. Seward of the termination of the treaty at the expiration of the stipulated ten years, and our government has not been disposed to listen to overtures for its renewal. But the opinion has now become pretty unanimous among our commercial men that the interests of this country require a new reciprocity treaty, and it is understood that President Hayes intends to make such treaties a conspicuous part of his policy. Great Britain will leave her side of the negotiation substantially in Canadian hands until the basis of the treaty is agreed on, and will only assume control of the final formalities necessary for rendering it binding. Although the contract will be hers it will embody the wishes of the Canadian government and people.

BURIAL OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The obsequies of the Mormon Prophet were conducted yesterday in accordance with the previous arrangements, there being nothing remarkable in the funeral beyond the vastness of the multitude which such an occasion was calculated to call forth. How large a proportion of the attendants were real mourners it is impossible to know, but even among such the expected change of administration and uncertainty as to its nature perhaps held a larger place in their minds than grief at the loss of a man who has ruled them with the rod of a despot rather than with fatherly tenderness. There is not a Mormon family which has not felt his rapacity, and there may be gleams of hope that his heavy exactions, professedly for ecclesiastical purposes, but really to feed his grasping avarice, will be alleviated under the administration of a feeble or not a more generous successor. The smothered elements of revolt that have existed under his inflexible tyranny will feel that a load has been lifted and indulge in quiet hopes of a milder regime. If the new chief should inherit Brigham's absolutism there will probably be an open mutiny against him before he gets firmly seated. The innovating element will find it easier to dispute the regularity of the election and embarrass the new incumbent with a disputed succession than to shake off a new yoke after it is once fastened upon their necks. The next few weeks will be a period of watchfulness and apprehension among that portion of the Mormons who would prefer to live in greater freedom and escape burdensome pecuniary exactions. It will require some little time for the ambition and pretensions of rival leaders to be developed, the death of Young having been so sudden that there has been no opportunity for forming plans or sounding proposed associates. If the community should split into factions over the succession that would be a very hopeful symptom for the early overthrow of Mormonism.

Brigham's will, when it comes to be published, may throw some light on his own intentions in relation to the succession, for it is hardly to be supposed that it will relate merely to the disposal of his property. If the rumor should prove to be correct that he has designated his son John for the Presidency of the Church opposition would be more likely to come from jealous apostles than from the body of the people. In that case John could strengthen himself against the priesthood by making concessions to the people and relieving their burdens. This would weaken the institution quite as surely as a strife of factions. It would abate the influence of the aggressive fanatical element and lead the people to attend more to their material interests than to their peculiar faith. The son will be wealthy, and it may suit his disposition to enjoy his vast estate like a gentleman. A ruler of that character would diffuse tastes among the people that would arrest the growth of polygamy, which would be forborne in practice though its rightfulness might be retained as an article of belief. Let the succession go as it may there will undoubtedly be great changes in the Mormon community.

Brigham's directions about his coffin and burial, which were read in the Tabernacle yesterday, are a curious proof of minute care for his personal appearance after death. His anxious desire to have ample room in his coffin, with a cushion upon the bottom, is an elaborate preparation to enjoy his last repose. After further equally minute and curious directions about his grave he says, "There let my earthly tabernacle rest in peace and comfort and have a good sleep."

A PRISON TRAGEDY.

Dramatists disposed to thrill an audience with horror, and novelists eager to feed the fiercest appetite for sensational stories, seldom succeed with all their efforts in the production of a story so startlingly effective as that told with straightforward simplicity in our Hartford despatch to-day. All the high-wrought fancy and ingenuity in the use of detail that characterize the school of prison romance has not produced a scene so dramatic as that of the two desperadoes escaping from their cells, hiding till the single keeper came round to perform the final duties of his office, overpowering, binding and gagging him that they might continue their efforts to escape, and returning, as he succeeded in raising an outcry, to deliberately murder him. But for the rash fury with which they slew this resolute officer it is evident they could have escaped. The shot that destroyed his life destroyed all chances of their long studied and well nigh executed plan. And here is a touch of nature to which the novelists and dramatists do not rise. None of the supernaturally acute criminals of plays or novels would ever have fired this wasteful shot. Only the inconsiderately savage tem-

per of the real scoundrel throws away his own chance in order to strike a thoroughly vindictive blow.

MORE FIGHTING IN BULGARIA.

Pelischat, the scene of the latest collision between Ottoman and Muscovite, is southeast from Plevna, five miles distant, on a byroad that runs from Plevna to the Osem River, which it touches at a point twelve or fifteen miles south of Bulgareni. Osman Pacha's troops came upon the Russian lines there in a reconnaissance made to ascertain their whereabouts, and by way of ascertaining whether the Russians were there or not in considerable force he assailed the position. From both sides we receive simultaneously an account of the result, and the accounts differ, of course, but not more than must appear natural to whoever remembers how different are the standpoints from which the fact is regarded. As in the case of the fight of Thursday on the other Russian flank, the Turks assailed an outpost, which they drove in, and, elated by even a trivial success, they claim on this account that they have stormed an important part of the Russian lines. They may have carried some unimportant redoubt; and the fact that the Russians report an absolute repulse of their enemy is accounted for on the ground that they regard the redoubt as of no value or possible injury to any one. Their admission of a loss of six hundred implies a fight of a certain importance. This news, with what we had yesterday, is significant of the fact that the Turk's armies are in motion on both flanks of the Russian army north of the Balkan. Supposing this movement to be insisted upon, somebody will be hurt within a short time. On the Russian left, on the Lom, the Turks have been tenaciously resisted, have lost heavily and are yet far from the point at which a battle gained would be of strategic value to them. In the reports from Shumla, it will be remembered, the collision on the Lom was chronicled as a decisive defeat of the Russians. We ventured to doubt at the time that there was at that point any such force of Russians that its overthrow could be fairly regarded as a decisive defeat. And the Russian version of the story sustains our doubts by showing that the Turkish soldiery merely stormed some advance defenses not held with great strength. On the Plevna side it does not appear that Saturday's battle was of great consequence in itself, or otherwise than as pointing to what may be coming in the way of a general collision. There has been no reason to particularly admire the Russian strategy in this campaign, but their troops have been well handled in battle, and if a series of important collisions is imminent we shall likely see the Russian army give a good account of itself.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR THE AUTUMN.

The month of September opens with a feeling of greater confidence on the part of our trading classes and signs of greater activity than in any preceding year since the panic. This is no doubt due, in great part, to the abundance of our crops and the high prices of grain in the English market, but it also results, in part, from a belief that there is to be no further dawdling with the question of specie payments, and that the government will proceed by steady steps to resumption at the end of the next sixteen months. Business men feel at last that they can count with some degree of assurance on the future, and that the operations of trade are to partake less of the character of a game of chance. Nobody expects a great bustle of activity or rush of business, but there is a sober expectation of a good fall trade on a basis of moderate profits. In our Western cities, especially Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the season has fairly opened with favorable auspices, and this city is beginning to be thronged with purchasers of goods from the interior. Except at the great distributing points the markets are pretty bare in consequence of the hand-to-mouth way in which the country dealers have been purchasing during the decline of prices which has been going on for the last year. There is a large chasm to be filled as soon as it is thought that prices will be tolerably steady for a few months, and the small profits with which the wholesale dealers are disposed to be content relieves the retail trade of pretty much all risk. One of the most encouraging symptoms is that the New England manufacturers of fabrics are now largely working on orders, which is much better than to be turning out goods on the mere chance of a market. The Southern and Western demand for almost every species of goods bids fair to be quite large at the present moderate prices, and in view of the goodness of the crops there is no difficulty in obtaining reasonable credits. Although not a great deal of money will be made the wheels of business will be pretty well in motion within the ensuing two weeks, and before the season ends a great deal of cash will have found its way into the pockets of the farmers.

POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY.

The commercial depression to be seen on every hand has its parallel in the condition of parties at the present time. In the State conventions thus far held on both sides the political poverty which has been exhibited is positively painful. On one hand the burden of the political press is almost entirely the chagrin and disappointment over the result of the last Presidential election; on the other we have scarcely anything except the dreary refrain of the late war, ended twelve years ago and now in the keeping of history. Neither the one nor the other is an issue in our politics. They have about as much to do with the present and the future as the second war with England or the election of the younger Adams by the House of Representatives. In Ohio and other States we have, to be sure, the soft money agitation which has been so often repudiated, with here and there cloudy allusions to the rights of labor and capital as meaningless and enigmatic as they are hollow and insincere. The fact is, our politicians are bankrupt. Their stock in trade is gone. Not one of them has made a single suggestion of the least value during the last six months. Mr. Blaine, to whom a large portion of the republican party looks for leadership, is mere sounding brass.

Last Fourth of July he made a speech in Connecticut and has not opened his lips since. What he said then had about as much relevancy to the needs of the time as the speculations of the astronomers on the satellites of Mars. Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Ewing opened the democratic campaign in Ohio a few weeks ago, but they merely read some of their old speeches, made when the rag baby was something of a lusty infant in the arms of old Mr. Allen. The ghosts of the two parties are mumbling the husks of old issues, the memory of old battles, the passions and the heart-burnings of half a generation ago. With millions of men out of work and starving, republican politicians are unable to find anything more interesting to discuss than the preservation of the results of the war, whatever they may mean. With mills idle, factories closed and thousands of men on strike, democratic leaders are framing resolutions about Judge Bradley and what they call the great conspiracy. No wonder the unrest of the country finds expression in workmen's organizations and bread winners' leagues, with here and there a dash of Communism. The truth is our politicians are behind the time. They are living in 1860 instead of 1877.

GENERAL HOWARD'S LONG HUNT.

Encouraging accounts of the Indian war continue to come via the Chicago and Washington line, but thus far they seem to be more encouraging to the Indians than to the whites. The hostiles keep on shooting stage drivers, to whom they have a natural antipathy, and it is likely that the stage routes will be soon abandoned because the drivers have a natural antipathy to being shot. General Howard still continues his vigorous pursuit of the Nez Percés, who have given him ample employment in their favorite occupation. If the fugitive bands had not occasionally stopped to steal his horses General Howard might have before this overtaken them, but he still hopes for success. Exactly where the Indians are is not known, but it is expected that they will be found, fought and annihilated. All this would be more cheering if we had not heard similar victories discounted before, and if the Indians had not had the best of the war from the beginning of Howard's campaign. What Chief Joseph thinks of this long chase would be interesting to know, but we see no reason why he should be dissatisfied or why he should cherish any but kind feelings toward his adversary. One thing is certain, that if General Howard ever should catch the Nez Percés the brave troops under his command will make a gallant fight. It is not the fault of our soldiers that our Indian wars so often end in defeat, but that of a red tape administration, which baffles their energies and makes even their successes futile.

"SUBMIT OR RESIGN."

M. Gambetta closed his famous speech at Lille with a phrase which bids fair to supply a pithy party cry for the conflict on foot. He held that there could at least be no doubt on the topics now agitated after the nation should have declared itself in the elections on the issue now before it; and he said:—"When France shall have made her sovereign voice heard it will be necessary to submit or resign." "Il faut se soumettre ou démissionner." Give over or get out; yield your opinions or your place. This alternative is so clear where national sovereignty is recognized that the phrase seemed like a commonplace. If the people are supreme—if their will declared at the polls is the expression of a sovereign authority—then the administrators of the government are the creatures of that will, and must act on it or give place to more docile servants. Otherwise they do not act on the national will, but suppress it. It is an exhibition, therefore, of the spirit of those who oppose the Republic in France that they impugn the validity of the position taken. In a windy piece of rhetoric, headed "Neither Submission nor Resignation," that shallow advocate of any cause, the *Figuaro*, endeavored to controvert Gambetta's words, and now the *Journal des Débats* comes forward to support them; and so the battle spreads on this phrase—"Give in or step down and out."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans registered yesterday at the Paris bureau of the Herald:—
Miss Grace Willington, Boston, 35 Rue Luxembourg.
Mrs. Barney Williams and daughter, New York, Hotel Hollande.
W. C. Harlow, Boston, 23 Rue Radziwill.
Mrs. Mathew Bird and daughters, New York, Grand Hotel.
John C. Schumaker, Brooklyn, 37 Avenue Josephine.
Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Phillips, New York, Hotel Dominiel.
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman, Brooklyn, 35 Rue Luxembourg.
J. S. Leppinhouse, New York, 9 Rue Jean Bart.
General Edward F. Noyes, Cincinnati, Hotel Abbe.
Chauncey T. Trux, New York, 4 Rue du Mont Thabek.
Mr. George S. Cary, Brooklyn, 35 Rue Luxembourg.
M. A. O'Reilly, New York.
Howard W. Vail, New Jersey.
F. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Hotel Splendide.
B. S. H. Good, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lyddy, New York, Hotel Bade.
Miss Nightingale recently, through her knowledge of sanitary matters, prevented the spread of smallpox from a case in her family.
Secretary Schurz spent Sunday with his children at Summit, N. J.
Large cloth pelisses, trimmed with fur, will be worn again this winter.
Chief Joseph says that he will knock a chip off General Howard's shoulder.
Secretary Thompson has started for Terre Haute, Ind., where he will remain three weeks.
The Australian Eucalyptus tree grows from sixty to seventy feet in fourteen years, and it is a remedy against malaria.
Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, was in Washington yesterday on his way from Philadelphia to South Carolina.
In Eastern European literature the Slavonic alphabet is giving way to the Roman, so that there may be conformity to the Latin.
Mr. Pongé, the great gorilla, is not yet four years old, but he has the expression of face of fifty years.
He isn't married, either.
Queen Elizabeth, besides being well skilled in Greek and Latin, was mistress of the French, Italian, Spanish, Scotch and Dutch languages.
The *Athenaeum* thinks that what the Latin races lack the Teutonic races have—unconsciousness; often unconscious power—mostly, however, unconscious brutality.
The Colorado beetle army has accepted the declaration of war made by the French and German governments, and is likely to win, and feed on the enemies' rations.

THE WAR.

A Turkish Reconnaissance in Force Near Plevna.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT PELISCHAT.

The Russians Claim to Have Repulsed All Attacks.

STORMING OF SHIPKA PASS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1877.

Osman Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople from Plevna, August 31, as follows:—"We have made an offensive reconnaissance in force against the Russian fortified position at Pelischat, five miles southeast of Plevna, and encountered the enemy half an hour's march from Plichad. After two hours desperate fighting the enemy fled. We carried three redoubts by assault, captured a gun, many horses and arms. The Russians, who numbered 30,000, lost heavily; we slightly."

TURKS REPULSED AT PLEVNA.

A Russian official despatch, dated Gornystuden, September 1, says:—"All is quiet towards Rustchuk, Osman-Bazar, Loftschak and the Balkan passes. There was fighting before Plevna on August 31 from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. The Turks numbered 25,000 and were repulsed along the whole line. The Russian loss was 600."

THE SIEGE OF THE SHIPKA PASS.

A correspondent with the Turks at the Shipka Pass telegraphs, under date of Friday morning as follows:—"Large reinforcements and several mortars have arrived, and decisive action against the last Russian position will be undertaken shortly."

Other telegrams state that the Russians also have just been reinforced.

MORE ABOUT THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

A correspondent with the Czarwitsch's army, who was an eye-witness of last Thursday's battle from the Russian side, telegraphs from Gagovo, six miles west of Karassan, whither the Russians retreated after Karassan was taken:—"General Leonoff, who commanded at Karassan, had in all about three thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, hussars and Cossacks, and ten guns. General Leonoff having been exposed to continual attacks by small detachments of Turks, a few rifle pits had been dug along the slope before the village, and small batteries erected on either side of the village, and preparations made to hold the position against the superior force which was known to be in the vicinity of Rasgrad."

SIX TURKS TO EACH RUSSIAN.

"I should judge that no less than 20,000 Turks formed the advance, and this is making a very deliberate estimate of their numbers. It was odds of six to one for eight hours before we left the village and the firing was almost continuous during the whole day. After the Turks had entered a portion of the village the Russian infantry held their ground for two hours awaiting reinforcements. At length 300 came and two hours' more hot firing ensued, during which the Turks were continually being reinforced by masses of troops."

THE RETREAT BEGUN.

"It was long since certain that we must lose our position, but the retreat did not begin fairly until four o'clock, the fighting having commenced at eight in the morning, when from all along the line came suddenly back the exhausted infantrymen. Not a single case of cowardice did I see during the whole day. The only remark passed was, 'There are too many.' General Leonoff and his staff were indefatigable in their exertions."

AN UGLY RETREAT.

When the retreat began it was an ugly one; from one little rise to another we went, waiting each time until the fire was too hot for us, and at last when a great body of Circassians hovered upon our right flank in the maize fields, below our Cossacks, and hussars were sent down to meet them; our position was finally yielded, and we struggled back to Gagovo."

SAVING THE WOUNDED.

"Such of the wounded as could manage to crawl away did so, while the infantrymen bore back others on their rifles. We gave up our horses to wounded officers, and finally gathered a few hundreds of us at the foot of a hill along the winding road which leads to Karassan. The result of the loss of Karassan is not important, unless the enemy succeeds in forcing the heights we now hold."

A DIFFICULT LINE TO DEFEND.

"The Czarwitsch's army is necessarily divided into two small masses at different places along the whole line of front from Gurgevo to Tirnova. Speedy concentration is impossible—first, from want of troops; second, on account of the great distances and narrow roads. Our present position is an admirable one. We stand, of course, strictly on the defensive." This correspondent estimates that the Russians had 500 killed and wounded in the battle.

SEVERE REPORTED EVACUATED.

A special, dated Poreidin, August 29, says the Russians have evacuated Sevi, but this is unconfirmed.

FORTIFICATIONS OF ADRIANOPLE.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs:—"The Porte has ordered that the fortifications of